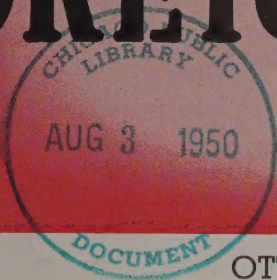


FOREIGN TRADE



Vol. VIII

OTTAWA, JULY 29, 1950

No. 187



NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and \$3.50 for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE

Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. MACKENZIE

Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JULY 29, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Denmark—Economic Conditions Showed Upward Trend	178
United States—Business Activity Steadily Improved	183
South Africa—Purchases of Stores by Mines Increased	186
Canada—G. A. Browne Posted to Washington	189
Canada—Exports and Imports Increased in June	189
Philippines—Copra Replaces Sugar as Main Export	190
Australia—Wool Sales Increased Greatly	193
Great Britain—Sterling Area Dollar and Gold Reserves Higher ...	196
Canada—Trade, by Commodities	197
Canada—Charts of Trade, by Commodities	198-199
Norway—Foreign Trade Shows Further Advance	200
Great Britain—Authority to Develop White Fish Industry	205
Canada—Alex Skelton Drowned in Nigeria	206
Canada—R. H. Dayton Dies in Drowning Accident	207

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development	213
Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada	218
Foreign Exchange Quotations	220
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	214
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory	211
Trade and Tariff Regulations	209
Trade Commissioners on Tour	208

COVER SUBJECT—Trimming coal for shipment to Canada in a British port. These men, whose visibility is limited to a few yards, have been loading ships for the last 26 and 40 years respectively. Canada purchased 338,748 short tons of anthracite coal from the United Kingdom in 1949, compared with 175,754 tons in 1948 and with 51,722 tons in 1947. Imports of bituminous last year from Britain totalled 10,059 tons. British coal exports in 1949 rose by 32 per cent and exports to Canada by nearly 90 per cent. The export target this year is 22,000,000 tons, as compared with actual shipments of 13,916,000 tons in 1949.

Price 10 cents

Economic Conditions in Denmark Showed Upward Trend Last Year

Rate of progress by principal trades accelerated by application of aid from European Recovery Program—Devaluation of krone affects import and export prices—Output of agricultural produce increased due to good harvests—Definite progress made in mechanization of agriculture.

By Shirley G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in Denmark during 1949. One krone equals \$0.1592 Canadian.)

OSLO, July 10, 1950.—An upward trend was shown by the Danish economy during 1949. While all the principal trades continued to record progress as in preceding years, the rate was accelerated by the application of aid from the European Recovery Program. The devaluation of the Danish krone following sterling was another factor which might have acted in both an upward and a downward manner. The downward direction in prices prevailing until September was arrested. During the balance of the year, prices again rose, especially for imports. While home market prices were affected by world rates, prices of exports, many of which were fixed by long-term agreements, created problems in so far as the balance of payments position was concerned.

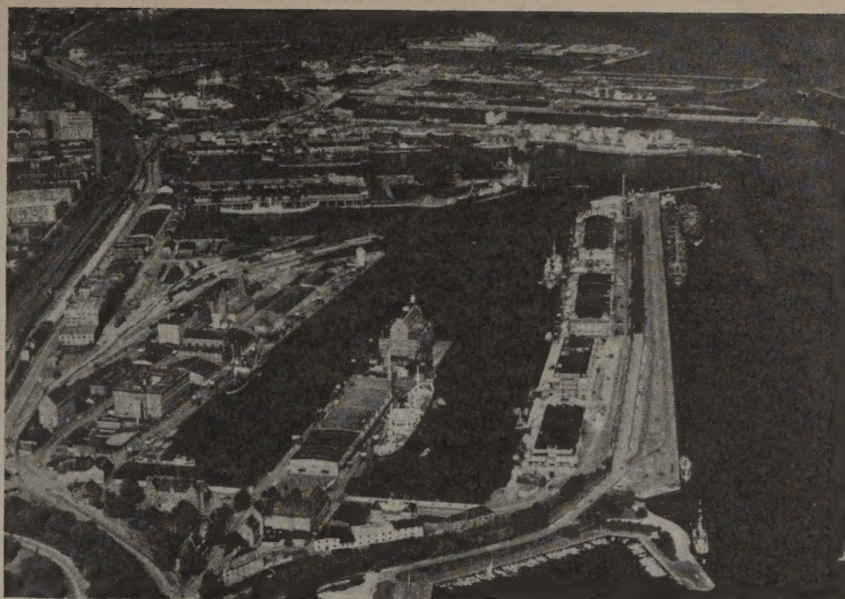
The course of trade during 1949, as compared with that of the previous year, is reflected in the total gross national product for classifications of trades. This increase of some 1,200 million kroner, calculated at prices prevailing following devaluation, was largely due to price advances. Nevertheless, based on 1947 prices, the increase in the gross national product was more than 700 million kroner, or 4 per cent.

The most outstanding increase was for agricultural produce, namely, approximately 300 million kroner in 1947 prices, or more than 10 per cent. Manufactures and handicrafts increased 7 to 8 per cent, or 400 million kroner, but horticulture, forestry, and the production of peat and lignite, showed decreases of 7, 39 and 82 million kroner respectively. Production of peat has been largely abandoned as uneconomical due to supplies of coal and coke, etc., being available in larger quantities from the United Kingdom, Poland and the Ruhr than had been obtainable in previous years.

Gross National Product (at Factor Cost)

	Current prices		1947 prices	
	1949	1948	1949	1948
	('000,000 kroner)			
Agriculture	3,542	3,067	2,940	2,659
Horticulture, forestry, peat and lignite	568	799	680	808
Fisheries	135	133	129	125
Manufactures and handicrafts	6,450	5,767	5,849	5,444
Building and construction	1,075	990	970	921
Commerce, banks, etc.	3,280	3,185	3,133	3,072
Shipping and other transport	1,376	1,338	1,429	1,368
Professional services, house rents, etc.	1,641	1,632	1,583	1,590
Total public goods and services	1,543	1,499	1,455	1,440
Gross national product	19,610	18,410	18,168	17,427

Good harvests in 1948 and 1949 gave an impetus to Danish agriculture in the latter year. An increase of 17 per cent over 1947 was indicated



Denmark—Port of Copenhagen, which is open to navigation day and night the year round.

in 1948, which latter year's output was increased a further 10 to 12 per cent in 1949. With the exception of potatoes, all crops were better in 1949 than in the previous year, as the following figures indicate:

Yields of Danish Crops

	(1,000 tons)		(Million crop units**)	
	1949	1948	1949	1948
Grain	4,111	3,843	38.8	36.1
Potatoes	1,794	2,937	4.0	6.5
Fodder roots	20,723	18,506	25.2	22.3
Sugar beet (industrial)	2,128	1,711	4.9	4.1
Hay, straw, grass and green fodder ....	.....	.....	5.7*	45.3
Aggregate output .....	.....	.....	129.5*	114.3

* Estimated figures.

** One crop unit equals fodder value of 100 kilos of barley.

In addition to the increased harvests, imports of coarse grain and feeding stuffs were larger in 1949 than in 1948, but are still substantially below prewar imports. In this regard, Canada continues to be affected, in so far as exports of grains, etc., to Denmark are concerned, in the postwar period.

Imports of Coarse Grain, Feeding Stuffs and Fertilizers

	1949		1948	
	'000 tons	'000,000 kr.	'000 tons	'000,000 kr.
Coarse grains	351	129	138	62
Oil cakes	454	189	290	174
Other feeding stuffs	132	52	103	41
Fertilizers	807	145	623	110

Animal food during the crop year 1948-49 was about 12½ per cent below the prewar level and was also lower in protein content. Due to good weather during the 1949-50 crop year, prospects for an increased harvest of fodder units and protein content, even over that of the prewar

level, are anticipated. This improved supply situation, which is much better than in any year since the war, has made possible a considerable expansion in livestock, notably for hogs.

Livestock in Denmark

	Dec. 1949	July 1949	Dec. 1948	July 1948	July 1939
			('000)		
Horses		533	....	574	594
Cattle	2,886	2,949	2,751	2,831	3,326
(Including dairy cows)	1,566	1,535	1,473	1,475	1,642
Pigs	3,120	2,690	1,944	1,448	3,183
(Including breeding sows)	344	362	249	199	390
Poultry (cocks, hens, chickens) .....	....	28,000	....	23,445	33,297

Thus, cattle increased 135,000 during the year and dairy cows about 100,000. Nevertheless, the total stock remained smaller than before the reduction caused by the poor harvest of 1947 and still below prewar levels. Dairy cows reached the 1947 level, which was still 100,000 less than in prewar years.

During the year there was an important increase in the pig population, from 1,900,000 in December, 1948, to 3,100,000 in December, 1949, which was considerably higher than in 1947 and nearly as high as in 1939. Poultry, while 4,500,000 greater in number than in 1948 and 9,000,000 more than in 1947, still lacked by 5,000,000 the numbers reached in 1939. This increase in livestock naturally provided for a much larger production of livestock commodities than in the preceding postwar years.

Monthly Index of Livestock Production

(1935 equals 100)

	Butter		Bacon		Eggs		Meat	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
January-March	69	56	69	63	139	98	86	82
April-June	106	82	71	56	138	107	67	54
July-September	101	75	87	44	96	74	67	69
October-December	85	66	96	47	94	64	108	103

The index of livestock production throughout 1949 was considerably higher than in any previous year for butter, bacon and eggs. The meat index was approximately the same as it had been when a large number of cattle was required to be killed due to the poor harvest in 1947. The milk yield in 1949 was about 20 per cent higher than in 1948, but was still 7 to 8 per cent below the average of 1935-39. Bacon production advanced sharply by more than 50 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948, but was still 20 per cent below the 1935-39 average. Eggs finally reached in 1949 the prewar level, which was 35 per cent above 1948. Beef and veal, while somewhat higher in quantity as compared with 1948, were still 25 per cent below the 1935-39 average. Due to export considerations, a greater proportion of the milk production was utilized both in 1948 and 1949 for cheese making as compared with the prewar years.

The domestic consumption of milk, butter, cheese, beef, veal, bacon and eggs, differed little during most of the year as compared with 1948, providing for increased availability for export. Exports of bacon and eggs increased from 2 to 2½ times the 1948 amount, but exports of butter, cheese and meat also increased. Export prices of bacon and meat were fairly stable throughout the year, but that for butter to the United Kingdom, by far the most important market, was reduced substantially in

October, following the Anglo-Danish Agreement of July, 1949. Egg prices to the United Kingdom also fell. These were not compensated for by the maintenance of prices to secondary markets which had purchased at higher prices than the British market for several years.

The extraordinary sale of butter to Canada in 1948 did not continue in the following year, and expectations of a market of some importance in the United States proved to be a disappointment.

The total value of agricultural products exported in 1949 was 2,240 million kroner as compared with 1,580 million kroner in 1948. This included an advance for butter of about 200 million kroner; bacon of 270 million kroner; cheese, 60 million kroner; eggs, 150 million kroner; and meat, approximately 50 million kroner. The exports of other agricultural products, including potatoes, horses, lard and grains, conversely decreased.

Exports of Agricultural Products

	1949		1948	
	Kilos	Kr.	Kilos	Kr.
	('000,000)			
Total agricultural products including .....	....	2,240	....	1,580
Butter	138	901	106	713
Bacon	106	449	41	178
Eggs	80	306	40	158
Meat and cattle	33	112	22	66
Cheese	30	119	13	57

During the year some controls and subsidies were abolished, which resulted in increased home market prices, while the yield of capital invested in farms was also higher in 1949 than in the previous year. Most of this increase arose from livestock production, which, particularly for bacon and eggs, is expected to be greater in the agricultural year 1949-50. It is difficult, however, to estimate prospects for the total economic results as it is not yet clear how devaluation and liberalization of trade, which, since the institution of free lists among O.E.E.C. countries, is definitely making an impact on Denmark's trade, will affect the prices of imported feeding stuffs, fertilizers and other agricultural raw materials, as well as the export prices of other commodities not fixed either by O.E.E.C. or bi-lateral trade agreements with which Denmark is bound.

Much of the agricultural income in 1949 was invested in livestock and machinery, which amounts are estimated at 175 million kroner for livestock and about 199 million kroner for machinery, etc. This was a considerable expansion from the previous year when the total invested in agriculture was 242 million kroner, of which 82 million kroner were invested in livestock.

Progress Made in Mechanization of Agriculture

Mechanization in agriculture made definite progress in 1949, as is indicated by the increase in the number of farm tractors to 12,100 in July, 1949, as compared with 6,900 in the previous year. In addition, a number of tractors are held at so-called machine stations, which are not directly connected with farms, and, as a result, 17,000 farms had work done by these stations as compared with 8,000 farms in 1948. Furthermore, the number of silos and other aids to scientific farming increased materially, there being some 54,000 silos in use in the latter year as compared with 46,000 in the former.

Despite this mechanization and intensification of scientific farming, employment in agriculture showed no increase in 1949 as compared with 1948, which was a reversal of the trend in the earlier postwar years.

Contrary to the tendency in most trades in 1949, the production in horticulture showed a decrease from the previous year. The area of cultivation for vegetables was reduced from 12,000 hectares in 1948 to 10,000 hectares in 1949, which was accounted for particularly by cabbages, carrots and onions, and which in turn probably arose from a lessened anticipation of favourable exports. The yield of the most important fruit, apples, was also lower in 1949 than in the previous year, the crop being estimated at 77 million kilos as compared with 112 million kilos in 1948, while the corresponding values were 35 and 55 million kroner, respectively. The value of all fruit crops was reduced from 80 million kroner in 1948 to 50 million kroner in the following year. Exports of horticultural products, mainly apples, vegetables and flowers, on the whole were slightly increased.

Catch of Fish Increased

The Danish fisheries in 1949 continued the postwar trend of advances in catch. In that year the total yield was 235 million kilos as compared with 211 million kilos in 1948, with estimated values of 195 million kroner and 180 million kroner respectively. The greater part of this increase was accounted for by herring, cod and mussels, the catch for the latter showing an important increase from 4 to 12 million kilos from 1948 to 1949. As hitherto, about one-half the catch was exported with a value, including canned and other processed fish, of 172 million kroner, a slight increase from the export value of 169 million kroner in 1948.

Detroit to Hold International Trade Fair

Detroit, July 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Detroit will hold an international trade fair in 1952 at the Michigan Fair Grounds. This announcement was made following a meeting of the board of directors for the proposed fair on July 7 under the auspices of the Detroit Board of Commerce. Dates will be announced later.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Rimutaka Tunnel

Wellington, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Public Works Department of the New Zealand Government invites tenders from Canadian firms for the building of a railway tunnel through the Rimutaka Mountains, near Wellington. Tenders for the Rimutaka tunnel contract close with the Secretary, Tenders Board, Box 15, Government Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4.00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 17, 1950.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian firms may obtain copies of the specifications for this project on application to the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Business Activity in United States Has Improved Steadily This Year

General economic conditions considerably improved in first six months as compared with same period of 1949—Industrial activity continuing at high level—Record volume of retail trade expected.

By Charles S. Collins, Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

NEW YORK, July 11, 1950.—The United States, in the first six months of 1950, has witnessed considerable improvement in general economic conditions over the corresponding period for last year. At this time in 1948, a recession in business activity was apparent. At the present time there is an optimistic outlook for a high level of industrial activity for the remainder of 1950. Business activity improved steadily during the first six months of this year.

The output of consumers durable goods has been increasing at an unusually high rate as a result of a combination of deferred purchasing from the war period together with a continuing demand on the part of the buying public. Keen competition is another factor which has brought prices down in many lines. For example, in the television field, production and sales are surpassing even the most optimistic forecasters of a few months ago. It is generally estimated that this year's sales will approximate five million units, which is about twice the volume of last year. Consumer credit is also an important stimulant to volume purchasing. Total consumer credit for the first five months of 1950, including single payment loans, is in excess of \$18 billion.

Steel Production Expected to Set Record

Steel mill operations during June were at 101.5 per cent of rated capacity with a good backlog of orders. Total steel output this year is likely to be 87 million ingot tons compared to 1949 production of about 78 million tons, which represents the highest output in history. This great increase in steel production is due to the huge demand of the automobile, appliance and construction industries, and has brought structural steel prices to their postwar peak.

The basic construction equipment industry is moving ahead rapidly. Sales and volume are at 1950 peaks. Heavy equipment is experiencing a considerable upswing. Manufacturers of tractors, diesel engines, shovels, loaders and paving equipment, etc., are doing boom business as a result of renewed industrial and private construction, federal and public works projects and United States road building activity. Sales of this type of equipment have increased about 50 per cent over the first six months of last year. New housing projects are estimated to be about 59 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year. A total of 140,000 family dwelling units was started in May and this building boom has continued undiminished into June. In the New York metropolitan area alone, 12,410 new dwelling units were started during the month of April. In Philadelphia, 4,720 dwelling units were commenced during April and the United States Department of Labor advises that this activity is evident throughout the northeastern states.

Cement, lumber and automobile production are expected to exceed the peak production period of 1948. The textile industry is presently reducing output, but is expected to gain momentum from July to the end

of this year. In April of this year, lumber prices were almost three and a half times the 1939 average, whereas prices of building materials other than lumber advanced less than half as much in the same period. Brick and tile are also slightly higher than the 1949 average. Cement has risen least among the major construction items. In the last two months the prices of plumbing and heating supplies have risen noticeably after remaining almost constant throughout 1949.

Automobile Production Greatly Increased

Automobile production is expected to reach an all-time record by the end of the current year. Output of cars and trucks during the first three months of this year is estimated at 1,340,000 units or about 280,000 units more than the same period last year. This production achievement is all the more noticeable in view of the fact that strikes in the industry accounted for loss of production estimated at 350,000 units. New car demand, particularly for lower priced units, remains very strong and the general feeling is that it will continue for some time. Mr. C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, recently stated that in his opinion production during the last half of this year will be as great or greater than the first half.

Commodity prices reflect the high overall business volume and are showing a slight upward trend. So far this year there has been a total investment of approximately two billion dollars, put into 166,000 new firms.

Of interest to the Canadian aluminum industry is the fact that the United States aluminum industry has been developing new uses and markets for its products and is looking forward to near capacity production and sales for the balance of 1950. This trend is a marked change from last year when the industry experienced somewhat of a recession. A new peacetime peak of 1.4 billion pounds production per year was reached this spring.

Retail sales during the first quarter of this year were above those of a year ago. The dollar volume of department store sales is estimated to have been about 3 per cent below the same period of 1949 but, because prices were lower, unit volume was somewhat higher than last year. During the month of May retail store sales set a new record of about \$135 billion per year, and in June there was a sizable increase over the corresponding month of last year.

Significant Increases Occurred in Commodity Prices

The most significant new development is in commodity prices. Since the middle of April of this year copper has advanced 2 cents, zinc $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, lead advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents in May but fell slightly at the end of June, aluminum $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, nickel 8 cents and tin $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Scrap steel prices are down from recent highs. Paper prices are rising slightly because of the world shortage of paper. Other commodities included in the price upswing are alcohol, aluminum, abrasives, alkali, benzol, caustic soda, soda ash, chlorine, glass, lumber, mica, nails, phenol, rubber, tin and tires. Recent price drops have occurred in corn, wheat, cotton, cottonseed oil, flaxseed, lard, coal, tung oil, resin, tallow, burlap bags and corrugated cartons.

A record volume of retail trade is expected for 1950. Jewellery sales, however, are the exception in the durable group of merchandise. A marked drop in sales has been noticed during the past few months.

The employment pattern is developing very satisfactorily. A Census Bureau survey for the first week of June showed employment at 61,500,000,

only slightly below the July, 1948, peak of 61,600,000, and there seems little doubt that employment in July will top the 1948 record. Unemployment has dropped from its postwar peak of 4,700,000 last February to slightly more than three million now.

Food prices, especially beef, fresh fruit and vegetables, have been on the increase.

Exports Declined While Imports Increased

Foreign trade of the United States is coming closer to a balance, because of export decline and increased imports from abroad. During the first three months of this year exports exceeded imports only by \$653 million. On an annual basis this would represent an export surplus of \$2.6 billion, which is the lowest since the end of the war. This increase in imports, however, has resulted in considerable protest on the part of American manufacturers who are pressing for increased tariff protection. Especially concerned are watches, pottery, shoe manufacturers and textiles industries. Canadian exports to this country for the month of May reached an all-time peak.

Economists are generally of the opinion that business will continue to be good for the remaining months of 1950. Automobile production will maintain its present high level. Living costs will probably increase gradually especially in the food and clothing lines. Until the recent outbreak of hostilities in Korea it was taken for granted that taxes would be cut on many goods during the second half of this year. The present situation, however, has resulted in the legislation being shelved. Items which were on the agenda for tax cuts included transportation, telegraph and telephone service, movie-admission tickets, etc. Present rent control will remain in effect until January 1st, 1951.

Danger of Inflation Causes Some Apprehension

The month of June ended with general business at the high point of the year. Prices continue to advance, with non-ferrous metals leading. Inventories increased for the second consecutive month, with turnover reported generally improving and satisfactory. There is, of course, some apprehension felt by certain economists that inflationary forces may gain the upperhand and lead to a cycle of rising wages and prices and expanding credit. The present situation has many inflationary elements in it, such as the excessively easy terms for home mortgage financing, the large and increasing volume of consumer instalment debts, farm subsidies, Federal Government deficit, together with constant pressure by labour unions for increased wages, and during recent weeks the invasion of South Korea.

The hostilities in Korea will mean intensified spending on national defence, and with the United States Treasury already showing a deficit, it becomes all the more imperative to cut down on non-essential federal spending to avoid the dangers of inflation. This development is bound to have serious consequences on the economy of the country. It has already intensified the fear of war which, in turn, has induced a number of manufacturers, distributors as well as the general public to increase inventories and buy now in anticipation of future needs. More important, of course, is the fact that increased military expenditures are expected to counteract any decline in the durable consumers goods industries which might have taken place toward the end of 1950.

On the whole, the outlook for business during the second half of the current year, in the opinion of the majority of economists in this country, is good.

Purchases of Stores by Mines in South Africa Greatly Increased

Total of £60,423,464 bought by industry in 1949 as compared with £52,462,956 in previous year, an increase of over 15 per cent—Local secondary industry supported where possible—Special consideration given in matter of import permits for requirements.

By D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG, July 13, 1950.—South Africa's mining industry purchased stores and equipment valued at £ 60,423,464 in 1949, an increase of more than 15 per cent over the 1948 total of £ 52,462,956 and almost double the value of stores used ten years ago. The gold mining industry of the Witwatersrand as usual purchased the largest proportion, amounting to £ 41,774,274 or two-thirds of the total. Little new development took place in this area, so that the increase of about £ 2,000,000 over 1948 figures was caused mainly by higher prices. Stores for the new gold fields in the Orange Free State make interesting comparison. Purchases have increased from £ 812,805 in 1947 to £ 2,252,761 in 1948 to £ 4,655,151 in 1949. It is expected that production in these mines will start in 1951.

Purchases of Stores, by Mining Groups

	Gold mines	Diamond mines	Coal mines	Other	Total
1949	£ 47,486,080	£ 2,411,709	£ 5,082,344	£ 5,664,347	£ 60,423,464
1948	42,290,278	1,408,948	4,488,370	4,275,360	52,462,956
1947	39,286,271	1,110,075	4,232,500	2,384,887	47,013,733
1946	37,596,490	822,968	4,035,217	1,625,803	44,080,478
1939	31,941,921	264,743	1,556,465	800,460	34,563,609

It is the policy of the mining industry to support local secondary industry where possible and in the last three years the proportion of merchandise imported has dropped from 25 to 20 per cent. Preliminary figures for 1949 indicate that stores imported were valued at approximately £ 12 million, an increase of only £ 500,000 over 1948.

Unique Method Used to Bring Buyer and Seller Together

The method used in South Africa of bringing buyer and seller together is unique in the world. The Commercial Exchange of Southern Africa has as members more than 600 firms known as "mining supply houses" and all the important mines in the Union and Rhodesias. Each morning the mines post their requirements on the boards of the Commercial Exchange in the form of tenders. Quotations are submitted and the most competitive bidder will receive the order the same day. Imported supplies are bought through the Commercial Exchange from stocks held locally by the mining supply houses. The system is made possible by the concentration of head offices of the mines in Johannesburg.

As South Africa's chief source of foreign exchange, especially hard-currency foreign exchange, the mining industry is given special consideration in the matter of import permits for its requirements. Under the current arrangement negotiated in January, 1950, between the Union Government and the United Kingdom Treasury, imports for the gold

mines are covered by "Universal" permits, which means in effect that payment is made in gold or hard currency regardless of the source of supply. Thus the United Kingdom and other countries in the sterling area receive gold in return for their exports of mining machinery and supplies to South Africa.

Main Imports by South African Mines in 1948

	Imported value	Total value
Assay, laboratory and smelting goods	£ 31,202	£ 94,032
Brake linings	12,611	12,896
Chemicals—		
Cyanide (100 per cent NaCN)	231,744	796,763
Other	113,506	337,882
Cloth, canvas and other textiles	166,834	333,612
Electrical equipment—		
Cables and wires	542,319	995,132
Lamps	108,504	151,829
Other	422,702	686,472
Electrical machinery and spares—		
Coal cutting machines:		
Complete units	42,389	45,772
Spares and repairs	50,188	55,658
Coal drills:		
Complete units	5,392	5,873
Spares and repairs	6,207	8,690
Generators:		
Complete	29,011	36,058
Spares and repairs	11,653	14,821
Locomotives:		
Complete	120,556	125,973
Spares and repairs	132,834	156,097
Motors:		
Complete	163,583	220,921
Spares and repairs	18,789	114,341
Switchgear and starters:		
Complete	298,432	423,288
Spares and repairs	1,023	9,413
Winders:		
Complete	496,685	597,918
Spares and repairs	136,474	181,620
Explosives—		
Safety fuse:		
Capped fuse	1,048,665	1,310,831
Safety fuse	25,512	37,613
Furniture and office equipment	50,531	139,108
Hospital and ambulance requisites	161,665	271,468
Iron and steel—		
Axle and shafting	25,426	43,562
Drills:		
Tool and die steel	18,741	19,155
Locks, hinges and general ironmongery	23,065	32,752
Lubricators	12,758	30,013
Machinery and plant (other than electrical)—		
Bearings	114,042	117,586
Boilers and economisers:		
Complete	67,948	97,857
Spares and repairs	46,663	75,338
Coal cutting machines:		
Complete units	3,885	3,885
Spares and repairs	4,657	5,372
Coal drills:		
Complete units	370	388
Spares and repairs	1,889	2,340
Compressors:		
Complete	207,104	257,346
Spares and repairs	34,954	47,281
Conveyors and elevators:		
Complete units	72,135	115,897
Spares and repairs	46,033	145,122
Cranes, crawls and chain blocks (all types):		
Complete	48,505	57,689
Spares and repairs	8,492	14,461
Diamond and other borehole drills:		
Complete	12,846	17,215
Spares and repairs	16,314	78,301

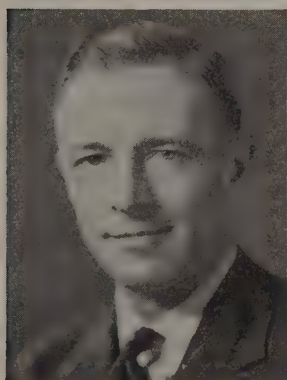
Main Imports by South African Mines in 1948—Continued

	Imported value	Total value
Drill sharpeners and furnaces:		
Complete	£ 4,088	£ 4,549
Spares and repairs	11,064	55,250
Feeders, crawls and stokers:		
Complete	10,227	11,442
Spares and repairs	2,070	4,697
Firefighting appliances	21,479	23,484
Instruments	77,665	104,169
Locomotives:		
Complete	94,962	105,968
Spares and repairs	58,002	102,977
Machine tools:		
Complete	105,929	129,280
Spares and repairs	8,223	16,278
Motors and stationary engines (air, diesel, petrol and steam)—		
Complete	55,647	60,839
Spares and repairs	25,540	45,196
Pumps:		
Complete	108,141	184,460
Spares and repairs	105,672	486,776
Reduction gears	31,800	42,864
Reduction plant—		
Sorting and crushing—		
Crushers:		
Complete units	118,169	128,861
Spares and repairs	53,789	336,314
Vibrators:		
Complete units	19,571	22,617
Spares and repairs	7,349	13,613
Filters:		
Complete units	55,525	97,460
Spares and repairs	7,084	29,042
Extraction plant—		
Flotation:		
Complete units	3,727	6,888
Spares and repairs	6,261	13,708
Rock drills:		
Complete	93,604	121,631
Spares and repairs	129,221	690,763
Vehicles:		
Complete	241,803	305,016
Tires and tubes	3,120	49,734
Other spares and repairs	44,737	81,014
Water purification plant:		
Complete units	2,615	2,970
Spares and repairs	883	1,201
Winders:		
Complete	19,486	32,720
Spares and repairs	2,331	18,788
Nails, screws and pins	23,877	79,844
Non-ferrous materials—		
Bearing metals	47,371	79,305
Brass, bronze and gunmetal	10,066	26,131
Copper	13,149	20,435
Lead	2,096	6,379
Mercury	9,179	10,651
Zinc	32,521	237,904
Other	8,899	41,143
Oils, greases and fuel oil—		
Fuel and power oil	259,320	262,873
Paraffin	20,145	20,216
Petrol	136,865	161,456
Lubricating oils and greases	475,311	648,177
Switch and transformer oils	17,783	17,949
Other	25,326	32,925
Packing and jointings	77,639	140,744
Piping and tubing, pipe fittings and valves—		
Piping and tubing	25,647	965,809
Pipe fittings	60,300	234,366
Cocks and valves	163,595	251,451
Timber—		
Fabricated timbers	38,766	144,740
Shaft timber	276,714	372,731

Main Imports by South African Mines in 1948—Concluded

	Imported value	Total value
Sleepers	£ 85,973	£ 245,283
Squared timber:		
Hardwood	13,057	48,691
Softwoods	536,060	632,222
Support of workings:		
Poles and laggings		892,711
Pack mats		843,165
Chock pieces		263,511
Wedges, etc.	90	94,242
Tools—		
Abrasive	29,251	31,182
Brushware	13,889	46,957
Screwing and cutting	37,519	48,434
Shovels	13,281	109,984
Other	242,874	307,538
Wire	9,807	36,985
Wire screening	19,708	93,457

George A. Browne Posted to Washington, D.C.



George A. Browne

George A. Browne, who returned recently from Karachi, Pakistan, where he was Commercial Secretary for Canada, has been posted to Washington, as Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy. Mr. Browne was born in Seattle, Wash., of Canadian parents, and graduated from Acadia University with a B.A. (Economics) degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in October, 1945, and was posted to Bombay, India, in June, 1946, as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Mr. Browne was transferred to Karachi on September 1, 1947, to open Canada's first trade office in Pakistan. He served in the Royal Canadian Artillery from September, 1939, till October, 1945, in Italy, France and Germany, retiring with the rank of Lieut.-

Colonel. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and was mentioned in despatches.

Canadian Exports and Imports in June Higher

Canadian domestic exports during June had a value of \$289,200,000, compared with \$255,100,000 during the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	June, 1949	June, 1950
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	\$ 60.7	\$ 52.5
Other Commonwealth countries	30.4	19.8
United States	113.9	177.7
Other foreign countries	50.1	39.2
Total	\$255.1	\$289.2

Canadian imports during May, according to preliminary figures issued this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, had a value of \$282,800,000, compared with \$250,500,000 during the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	June, 1949	June, 1950
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	\$ 27.0	\$ 36.8
Other Commonwealth countries	19.2	23.4
United States	176.9	189.8
Other foreign countries	27.4	32.8
Total	\$250.5	\$282.8

Copra Replaces Sugar as Main Export from the Philippines

Leading prewar export temporarily relegated to minor position due to badly damaged sugar lands and mills—Coconut products and abaca accounted for 75 per cent of total postwar exports—Large increases recorded in shipments of base metals as a result of increased mineral production.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on the foreign trade of the Philippines. One peso equals \$0.55 Canadian.)

MANILA, June 23, 1950.—Sugar, coconut products, fibres, tobacco, lumber and embroideries constituted 90 per cent of the exports from the Philippines prior to the war. Sugar was the leading prewar export and accounted for 42 per cent of the total value, while prewar coconut products amounted to more than one-fourth of the value of sugar exports. Secondary exports were tobacco, lumber and embroideries. Since the war, the commodity content of Philippine export trade showed two striking changes: the emergence of copra as the leading export, and the temporary relegation of sugar to a minor position in the list of exports. Coconut products and abaca accounted for 75 per cent of the total postwar exports, while sugar shipments declined. These changes were brought about by the fact that coconut groves were relatively unharmed, while sugar lands and mills were badly damaged, and there was a large postwar demand for copra as a result of short world supply position in fats and oils.

Philippine Exports, by Principal Commodity Groups

	1940	1947	1948	1949
		('000 Pesos)		
Total exports	311,849	529,092	638,410	511,701
Copra	18,803	354,415	309,400	179,286
Sugar, centrifugal	86,170	4,081	41,580	90,464
Abaca, unmanufactured	25,396	63,432	60,294	57,802
Desiccated coconut	7,382	19,055	57,491	38,733
Coconut oil	19,724	13,941	40,739	35,019
Base metals, ores and concentrates	16,526	3,637	8,539	16,897
Pineapple, canned	4,998	.....	7,648	13,675
Embroideries	9,162	2,371	13,918	11,970
Scrap metals	374	3,060	14,182	8,133
Logs, lumber and timber	7,177	571	5,676	6,521
Copra, meal or cake	2,741	4,264	7,425	5,859
Other commodities	112,866	60,265	71,518	47,342

Copra.—Total exports of copra for 1949 amounted to 528,747 metric tons valued at 179,286,000 pesos and were below the 1948 shipments of 586,633 metric tons and considerably less than half the 1,008,402 metric tons exported in 1947, but two and one-half times the 1937 exports. The principal markets in 1949 were the United States, 355,897 metric tons; Germany, 28,042 metric tons; Italy, 26,990 metric tons; France, 23,799 metric tons; and Canada, 14,833 metric tons.

Sugar.—Exports of centrifugal sugar amounted to 414,983 metric tons at 90,464,340 pesos as compared with 216,771 metric tons at 41,580,253 pesos in 1948, a gain of 86 per cent by volume and 114 per cent in value. All the exports were shipped to the United States.

Exports of Abaca Reduced

Abaca.—Shipments of manufactured abaca for the past year amounted to 501,099 bales at 57,802,294 pesos as against 592,797 bales at 60,294,087 pesos in 1948, a decrease of 16 per cent by quantity and 3 per cent in value. The United States was the chief market in 1949 and took 221,103 bales at 27,816,531 pesos. Exports to Japan totalled 101,497 bales at 11,014,744 pesos. Shipments to Canada amounted to 7,948 bales at 1,280,360 pesos. Other principal markets included Great Britain, France, Germany, Netherlands and Hong Kong.

Desiccated Coconut.—Philippine exports of desiccated coconut for 1949 amounted to 57,637 metric tons valued at 38,732,640 pesos as compared with 61,433 metric tons at 57,491,099 pesos in 1948, a decrease of 5 per cent by quantity and 31 per cent by value. Declining prices accounted for the large decrease in value of 1949 exports. Shipments to the United States in the past year totalled 56,036 metric tons at 37,537,398 pesos and to Canada 1,296 metric tons at 950,987 pesos. Smaller shipments were made to Belgium, Hawaii and Switzerland.

Coconut Oil.—Exports of coconut oil showed substantial gains in volume during the past year over 1948 and amounted to 61,304 metric tons at 35,018,835 pesos as compared with 47,279 metric tons at 40,738,581 pesos in 1948. The decline in the value was attributed to decreasing prices for coconut oil. Shipments to the United States accounted for the major portion of the exports and totalled 49,737 metric tons at 27,709,880 pesos. Small shipments were made to Italy, Germany, Switzerland and British Africa.

Shipments of Base Metals Greatly Increased

Base Metals.—Large increases were recorded in both the quantity and value of base metals, ores and concentrates exported during 1949 and was a result of increased mineral production in this country. Exports totalled 629,782 metric tons at 16,896,988 pesos as against 311,406 metric tons at 8,539,107 pesos in 1948. Chromite shipments had an export value of 5,600,000 pesos; manganese, 946,000 pesos; iron ore, 4,800,000 pesos and copper, 6,900,000 pesos. The principal markets for base metals included the United States with shipments in 1949 amounting to 249,944 metric tons at 11,360,405 pesos; Japan, 358,380 metric tons at 5,095,045 pesos; Great Britain, 17,384 metric tons at 359,038 pesos; and Canada, 4,064 metric tons at 82,000 pesos.

Pineapple.—Philippine exports of canned pineapple gradually have been regaining their prominent position in the foreign trade of the Philippines, and in the past year amounted to 40,429 metric tons at 13,675,427 pesos. In 1948, exports totalled 15,340 metric tons at 7,648,327 pesos, while in 1947 there were no exports. The entire canned pineapple pack is exported to the United States.

Embroideries.—Exports of embroideries in 1949 amounted to 11,969,873 pesos as against 13,917,556 pesos in the previous year. The United States is the chief market with some very small shipments going to Hawaii and Hong Kong.

Scrap Metals.—Exports of scrap metals during the past year totalled 77,673 metric tons at 8,132,993 pesos, as compared with 132,425 metric tons at 14,181,789 pesos in 1948. The major portion, 44,759 metric tons valued at 2,985,519 pesos, were shipped to the United States in the past year. This was a substantial decline as compared with the 1948 shipment of 116,447 metric tons at 10,574,258 pesos. Exports to Argentina amounted

to 17,808 metric tons at 841,610 pesos as against none in 1948. Shipments to Canada declined from 5,420 metric tons at 215,000 pesos to 92 metric tons at 22,000 pesos in 1949. Other principal markets for scrap metal included India, Great Britain, Hong Kong and Indonesia.

Canadian Purchases of Logs, Lumber and Timber Higher

Logs, Lumber and Timber.—Exports of logs, lumber and timber for 1949 amounted to 43,382,030 board feet at 6,520,563 pesos as against 25,212,851 board feet at 5,679,859 pesos in the previous year. While exports to the United States increased from 19,654,725 board feet to 20,429,201 board feet in 1949, the largest gain was recorded in shipments to Japan which totalled 11,274,080 board feet as against 1,790,075 board feet in the previous year. Shipments to Canada increased from 23,000 board feet to 355,576 board feet in 1949. Exports to China declined, but gains were recorded in shipments to British Africa and Hong Kong.

Copra Meal or Cake.—Philippine exports of copra meal or cake amounted to 65,549 metric tons at 5,858,769 pesos as compared with 53,671 metric tons at 7,425,325 pesos in 1948. The decrease in value was attributed to a decline in world prices for copra meal. The United States was the principal market, taking 44,906 metric tons at 4,190,475 pesos, and was followed by Denmark with 18,293 metric tons at 1,506,460 pesos.

Other Commodities.—Among the other principal products exported from the Philippines in the past year were tobacco and manufactures which increased from 2,676,451 pesos to 4,333,026 pesos; gold and concentrates from 2,827,358 pesos to 4,190,669 pesos; molasses, which recorded a decline in value, but increased in volume from 41,478 metric tons to 50,138 metric tons; and silver and concentrates, from 12,733 pesos to 1,069,683 pesos in 1949. Exports of rattan furniture, shell and manufactures, and rope recorded small declines from 1948.

Timber Resources in British Guiana to be Developed

Port-of-Spain, May 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The largest and most comprehensive plan ever actually attempted for development of British Guiana's timber resources has been decided upon by the Colonial Development Corporation. This decision was announced in the British Guiana Legislature on January 5, in a message by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Woolley, through a letter from Lord Trefergarne, C.D.C. chairman. First phase of the plan will involve investment of over five million dollars in a modern mill with the most up-to-date machinery capable of handling forty to fifty thousand tons of logs a year, and an extraction plant of the latest type. These new developments will bring the corporation's total investment in the timber and gold-mining industries in British Guiana to over ten million dollars. As the scheme develops and export expands, it is intended to embark on secondary and subsidiary industries on which active research is proceeding, and among which it is hoped to feature mechanized shingle and pole-making, furniture manufacture, prefabricated housing, plywood, and veneers. The forest lease for which the corporation has applied has been approved. The corporation is also assured of exemption from customs duty and bill-of-entry tax for a period of three years on new capital equipment imported for establishing the extraction and manufacturing processes of the project. Remission of all the ordinary duty on gasoline will also be conceded.

Australian Wool Sales Increased Greatly in First Part of Year

Immediate outlook is very bright due to strength of production trends and existing manufacturers' stocks—Exports of canned fruits to Canada expected to increase slightly—Industrial output generally higher despite strikes and shortages—Large number of jobs vacant due to shortage of labour.

By C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second of two articles on economic conditions in Australia from January to April, 1950.)

SYDNEY, June 26, 1950.—Australian wool sales to the end of March realized £225·2 million, which is £36 million more than the wool cheque for the whole of 1948-49. The immediate outlook is very bright, due to the strength of production trends and existing manufacturers' stocks.

The average value of greasy wool shipments to Russia during the nine months ended March 31 was 77d. per pound as compared with 61d. per pound for all greasy wool sold at auction.

The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture has introduced legislation into Parliament to provide for a peacetime wool stabilization scheme aimed at the imposition of a levy on wool in anticipation of a scheme of reserve prices for wool acceptable to growers and the government alike. The Minister stated that the scheme would not be put into effect unless the wool-growing industry generally indicated its acceptance of the principle of a levy.

The bumper wheat harvest of about 216 million bushels should return £140 million. Wheat prices, however, are beginning to slip, due to the effects of devaluation and future export price prospects, while still profitable, are rather more uncertain as larger world production has ended the acute postwar shortage.

Immediate seasonal prospects present a mixed picture. Recent serious floods in the eastern states have assured growth, but they may reduce the acreage under wheat, and they have given rise to heavy weed growth and blowfly strike in sheep districts. Although stock losses have been light, there has been extensive damage to property. Western Australia, on the other hand, is suffering one of the driest seasons on record.

Exports of Canned Fruits to Canada Expected to Increase

The Canned Fruits Board anticipates that exports of canned fruits to Canada this year will earn about \$2½ million or slightly more than last year. Pineapples, worth \$2,000,000, will again be one of Australia's best exports to Canada, while present indications are that 100,000 cases of apricots and peaches will go to Canada, these quantities being an increase on last year.

Recent negotiations with the British Ministry of Food will result in Australian canned pineapples reappearing in the United Kingdom market this year, after a break of three years. If the Australian winter pineapple crop reaches expectations, the overall exports of Australian canned pineapples to the United Kingdom will be about 100,000 cases; Britain is also expected to take 1,750,000 cases of apricots, peaches and pears from the 1950 pack, or the equivalent of shipments in the immediate prewar years.

The prevalence of strikes in basic industries and on the waterfront has kept industry short of materials and hampered continuous production. Much unrest has arisen from the rising cost of living. Trade unions are pressing for a higher basic wage without recognizing the effects of a forty-hour week, higher wages and restrictive practices on industrial costs, and, therefore, on the cost of living.

Production of Most Goods Higher

While industrial output continues to be hindered by strikes and shortages, production of most goods, including basic items like steel and building materials, is generally greater than a year ago. Most deficiencies still exist because of sustained high demand. Primary industries have shown the benefits of good seasons, although their output has suffered from the stringency of labour and materials.

On April 18, an increase of 3s. per week in the basic wage in Melbourne and Sydney was announced; this brings the basic wage in Melbourne to £6 17s. per week and in Sydney to £6 18s. per week. In Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth the increase was 2s. per week, bringing the wage in those cities to £6 9s., £6 11s. and £6 13s. respectively; no change was made in the Hobart wage of £6 11s.

The average hourly wage rates in Australian industries have almost doubled since 1939. Weighted average of 51·28 pence an hour in March compares with 25·75 for the base year 1938-39. The largest increase is shown in the pastoral and agricultural classification, where the average weekly wage rate has risen 115 per cent. Since the end of 1948-49 large increases have been shown in the average hourly wage in the food and tobacco, printing, pastoral and miscellaneous classifications. Smallest rise since 1939 has been in the mining industry, where the increase has been 84 per cent.

Shortage of Labour Exists

Despite the arrival of New Australians, there are 110,000 vacant jobs registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; biggest labour shortage is in the manufacturing industries, which need more than 60,000 employees. The building industry accounts for 15,500 other vacancies, primary production for 4,500, commerce, finance and communication for 7,700, transport for 3,900, and mining and quarrying for 2,500. At the end of April, only 1,553 Australians were receiving unemployment benefits, 77 per cent of them seasonal workers in Queensland.

Australia's petrol consumption has jumped by an average of 7,000,000 gallons a month since rationing ended on February 8. In the three months ended March 31, Australia used 123,131,000 gallons; in the same period last year consumption was 101,531,000 gallons. The following table compares the monthly consumption in the two periods:

Monthly Consumption of Petrol

	1949	1950
	(Gallons)	
January	31,459,000	38,622,000
February	33,858,000	42,271,000
March	36,214,000	42,238,000

Of the additional petrol imported since rationing ended, 50 per cent came from British refineries, 25 per cent from United States refineries in British territory and 25 per cent from the East Indies. Most of the Indies

petrol was bought with sterling. Total imports for the month of March amounted to 34,267,200 gallons, while local production of petrol in March was 6,985,543 gallons.

Roads to be Rehabilitated and Improved

The Federal Government plans to borrow £250 million over five years for the rehabilitation of Australian roads and to assist rural areas. The interest and sinking fund will be provided from the petrol tax. The government aims at increasing production generally, improving the carrying capacity of roads and reducing the costs of primary products. It plans more feeder roads, will plan for soil conservation, the development of rural housing, flood prevention, the provision of water, light and power, and the destruction of noxious weeds and vermin. The amount to be raised each year will depend on the supply of men and materials.

The Australian-made Holden cars are now being produced at the rate of 20,000 a year; in March, General Motors-Holden Limited reached its target of 80 cars a day, the actual production was 1,601 cars in 20 days. Increasing production from a starting rate of 10 a day in January, 1949, to the full production target in fourteen months was a notable achievement.

Plant for Concentrating Orange Juice May be Established in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, May 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Within the next two years it is hoped that a plant for concentrating orange juice will be in operation in Trinidad. The United Kingdom has offered to purchase 5,000 tons a year of orange juice concentrate from Trinidad, Jamaica and British Honduras on a ten-year contract. Trinidad's quota will be 1,500 tons, Jamaica's 2,000 tons and that of British Honduras 1,500 tons.

Canadian Firms Should Secure Local Agents in Greece

Athens, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—It is essential for Canadian firms to secure local agents in Greece to participate in either commercial or government orders. This is particularly true with regard to tenders for products which are being purchased under ECA, as it is almost hopeless to secure business under a tender by appointing an agent at the last moment when it is known the tender is to be put forward.

The Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens is available to assist Canadian firms in the selection of suitable agents. Once agents are appointed, special care should be taken to answer correspondence and inquiries. Canadian firms should not be discouraged if they do not receive immediate business. If a change of agent is being considered, the Commercial Secretary for Canada should be consulted as to the value and feasibility of the change.

In quoting under government tender, Canadian agents, in addition to securing reliable agents, should be careful to comply in the minutest detail with technical specifications and where Greek state adjudications are concerned, cognizance must be taken of the fact that participation and performance guarantees must be arranged through a Greek bank in each instance. This requirement, it is reported, has been overlooked by recent Canadian participants.

Any Canadian firm, therefore, who is interested in dealing in Greece is recommended to write the Commercial Secretary with a view to securing his assistance in arranging for a reliable agent to represent their interests in that country.

Sterling Area Reserve of Gold and Dollars Increased During Second Quarter of Year

Continuous growth recorded since devaluation—Total rose from \$1,984 million in March, 1950, to \$2,422 in June—Future viewed with caution.

LONDON, July 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The gold and dollar reserve of the sterling area rose to \$2,422 million at the end of June, which is practically the same level at which it stood in March, 1948, when Marshall Aid started. The growth has been continuous since devaluation, at which time the reserve had fallen to \$1,340 million. By March, 1950, it had mounted to \$1,984 million. Receipts under the European Recovery Program during the second quarter totalled \$240 million and \$18 million was drawn from the Canadian credit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the improvement in the first place was due to the sustained high level of demand in the United States, particularly for raw materials like rubber and wool produced in the rest of the sterling area. The increase in United Kingdom exports to North America, especially to Canada, has helped, but to a lesser extent.

Expenditures on dollar imports and the expenditure of other sterling countries have continued to be kept well in check. Gold and dollar payments to hard-currency countries outside the dollar area have also been restricted. To other OEEC countries no gold or dollar payments at all have been made in recent months.

The future, however, is still viewed by the United Kingdom authorities with caution. ERP, which has played a major role in the recovery, will in 1950-51 be substantially less than in 1949-50. Accompanying the increase in the reserve, there has been an increase in the United Kingdom's short-term liabilities in recent months, particularly to other sterling area countries. This is directly due to the increase in their own earnings, including dollar earnings, which went to swell the sterling area's reserves.

Another factor to be taken into consideration is a possible increase over the present level of expenditures of dollar imports into the sterling area as a whole, as these have been running well below the limits set.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the position of the United Kingdom, as banker for the sterling area and as the centre of the world-wide trading system based on sterling, made it necessary to carry the burden of downward fluctuations, should they take place, as well as reap the benefit of the upward movements. He considered the level of the reserves, in spite of the increase, to be below the level necessary to meet with equanimity any sudden and substantial changes in external positions which might develop and that it was important to continue to strengthen these reserves.

Canadian Leather Footwear Production Reaches New High

Production of Canada's leather footwear industry rose to a record value of \$105,339,643 in 1948 as compared with \$104,147,182 in the preceding year. Boots and shoes accounted for \$104,665,327 of the total, miscellaneous products such as gloves, insoles and shoe uppers for \$403,999, and custom repair work for \$270,317.

The number of pairs of leather footwear manufactured in 1948 declined to 32,326,766 as compared with 35,395,666 in 1947, while the average price per pair of all shoes and slippers rose from \$2.92 to \$3.24.

Canadian Trade, by Commodities

IMPORTS

Commodity	Twelve Months Ended May					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000,000	Per Cent	Value \$'000,000	Per Cent	Value \$'000,000	Per Cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	124.6	19.2	360.2	13.1	400.6	14.4
Animals and Animal Products...	25.7	4.0	85.4	3.1	72.5	2.6
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	94.2	14.5	363.8	13.2	310.9	11.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	28.3	4.4	75.9	2.8	91.3	3.3
Iron and Its Products.....	147.2	22.7	860.4	31.2	875.4	31.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	36.8	5.7	165.0	6.0	182.6	6.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	117.2	18.1	599.9	21.7	538.6	19.4
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	33.0	5.1	121.7	4.4	139.8	5.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	41.3	6.4	126.3	4.6	161.0	5.8
TOTAL.....	648.3	100.0	2,758.7	100.0	2,772.9	100.0

EXPORTS

Commodity	Twelve Months Ended May					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000,000	Per Cent	Value \$'000,000	Per Cent	Value \$'000,000	Per Cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	246.2	29.0	710.0	23.1	714.1	24.1
Animals and Animal Products.....	117.4	13.8	376.3	12.2	364.6	12.3
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	11.9	1.4	41.8	1.4	20.3	0.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	209.0	24.6	915.4	29.7	925.6	31.2
Iron and Its Products.....	55.6	6.6	300.8	9.8	264.5	8.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	151.0	17.8	413.5	13.4	412.2	13.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	23.2	2.7	86.2	2.8	87.9	3.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18.8	2.2	78.8	2.6	77.3	2.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	15.7	1.8	155.6	5.1	98.3	3.3
TOTAL.....	848.8	100.0	3,078.3	100.0	2,964.8	100.0

Mail Services to Korea Suspended

All mail services from Canada to Korea, by air and surface means and including parcel post, have been suspended.

Canadian Furniture Production Higher

Gross value of products manufactured by the furniture industry of Canada in 1948 amounted to \$142,243,000, an advance of 13 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$126,199,000. There were 1,128 establishments in operation during the year, giving employment to 25,893 persons who earned \$47,667,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 1,046 plants employing 24,781 workers receiving \$41,278,000 in 1947.

Output of Canadian Fur Goods Sets Record

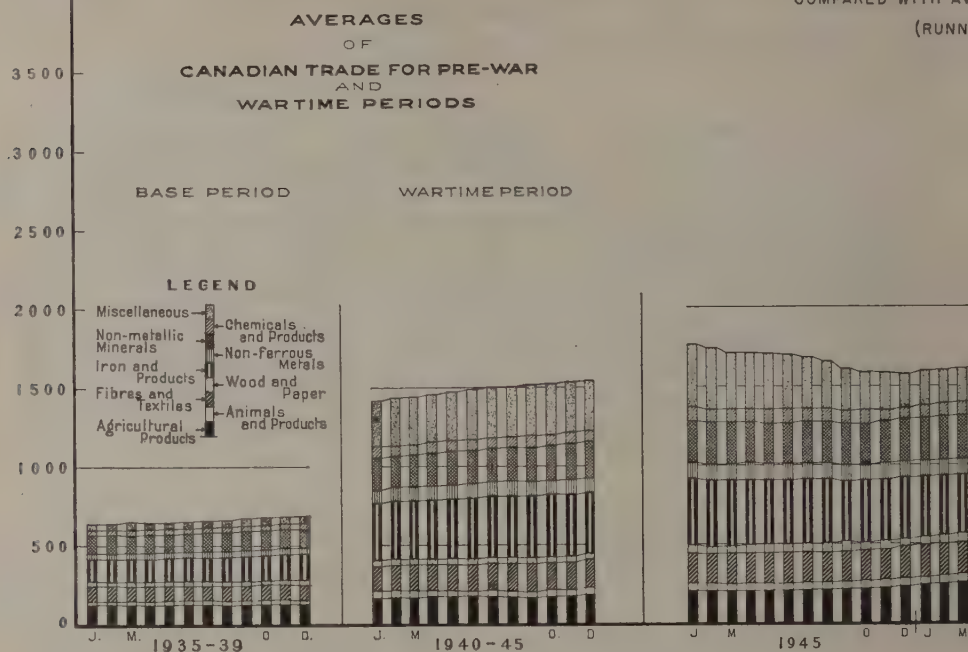
The value of production of the Canadian fur goods industry in 1948 reached an all-time record total of \$66,384,085, showing an increase of 15.4 per cent over the 1947 figure of \$57,541,628, and 15 per cent above the previous peak of \$57,737,516 in 1946.

MILLION
DOLLARS

IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA

COMPARED WITH AVERAGE

(RUNNING)

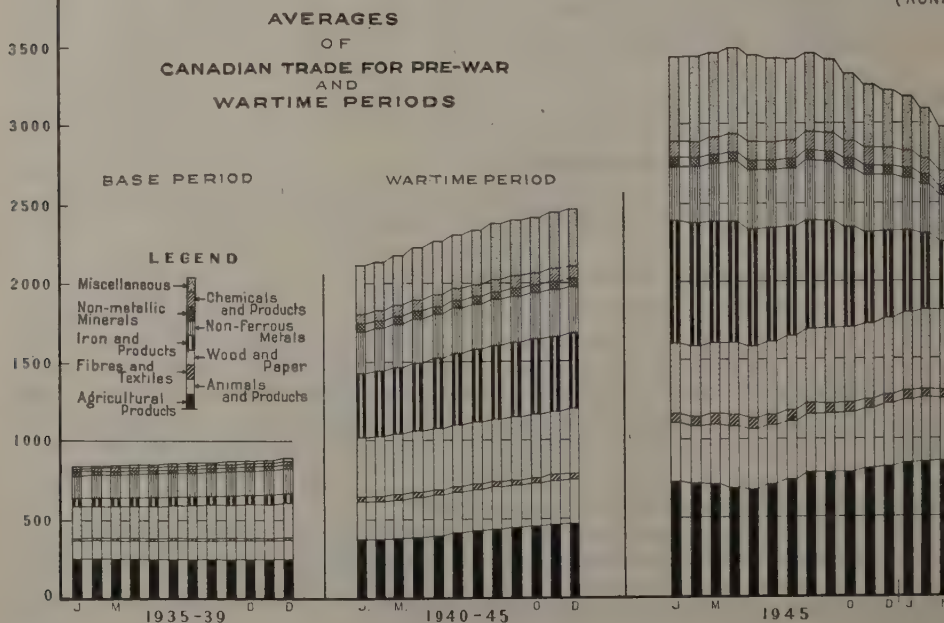


MILLION
DOLLARS

EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA

COMPARED WITH AVERAGE

(RUNNING)

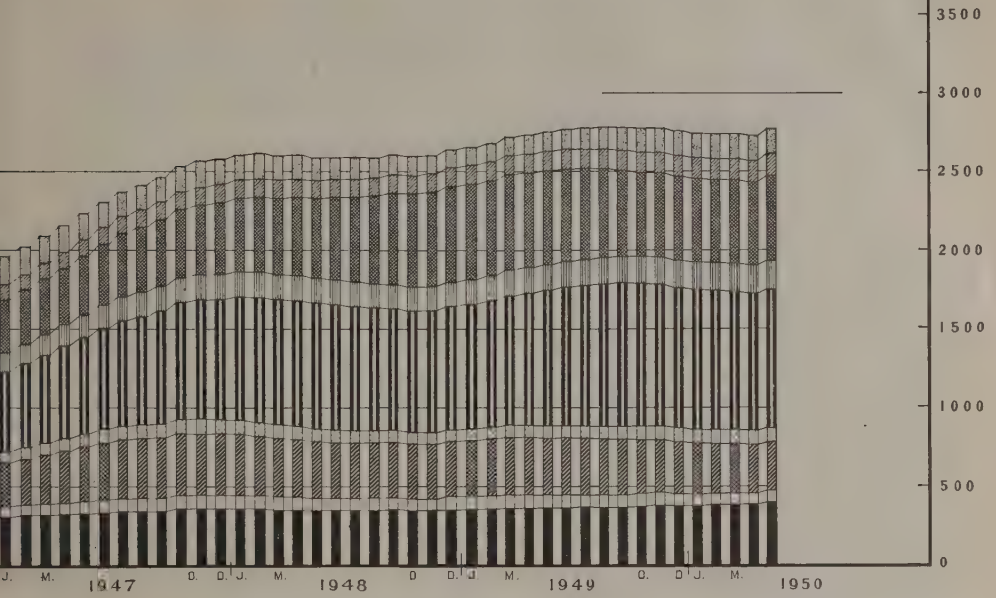


MILLION DOLLARS

COMMODITY GROUPS, 1945-50

AND WARTIME PERIODS

(TOTALS)

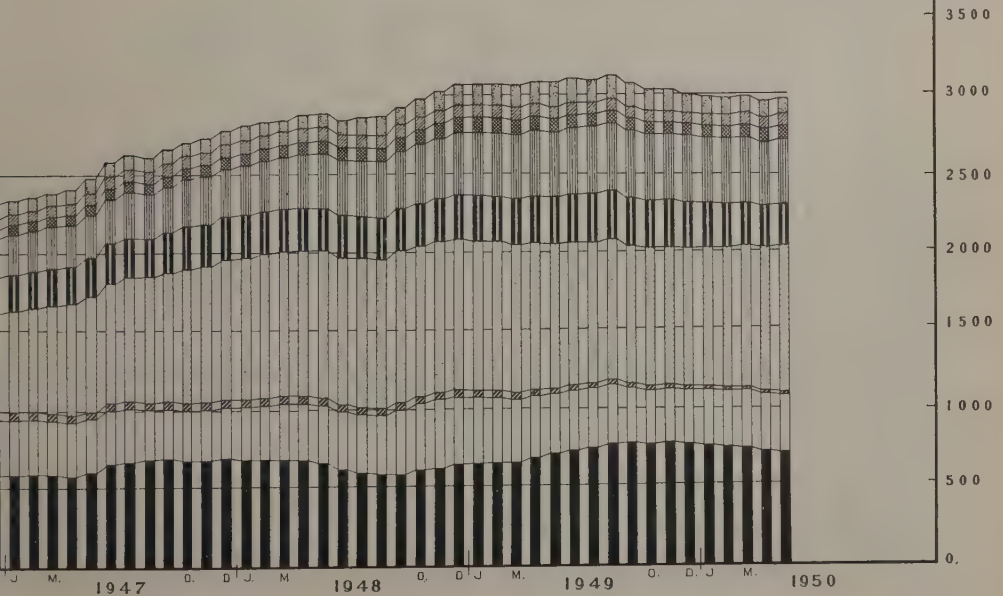


MILLION DOLLARS

COMMODITY GROUPS, 1945-50

AND WARTIME PERIODS

(TOTALS)



Norwegian Foreign Trade Shows Further Advance in Past Year

Both imports and exports record increases in value as compared with 1948—Adverse balance of trade rose some 25·3 per cent—Trade with European countries occupying more dominant position—Canada has fallen in rank as supplying nation, although values remain fairly constant—Composition of trade considerably changed.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the foreign trade of Norway during 1949. One krone equals \$0.1540 Canadian.)

OSLO, June 2, 1950.—Norway's foreign trade, which has been steadily increasing since the war, showed further advances in 1949. Imports attained a value of 4,218 million kroner, an increase of 497 millions, or 13·4 per cent over the 1948 totals of 3,721 million kroner, which included war indemnity to the value of 6·2 million kroner. Exports also advanced some 77 million kroner or 3·7 per cent from the 1948 figures of 2,015 million kroner to 2,092 million kroner. Accordingly, the excess of imports over exports, a usual condition in Norway, rose some 420 million kroner or 25·3 per cent. Of this increase, a total of 148 million kroner was due to the higher import of ships, which advanced from 688 million kroner in 1948 to 836 millions in 1949.

In the year 1949, particularly for imports, price fluctuations were noteworthy in the first nine months of the year, which fluctuations upwards became of great moment following the devaluation of Norwegian currency some 44 per cent as compared with United States dollars. Due to these price fluctuations, the following index figures (1938 equals 100) showing the volume of trade will provide a more accurate picture of trade developments:

	Imports		Exports	
	Incl. ships	Excl. ships	Incl. ships	Excl. ships
1948	100	94	81	84
1949	117	107	84	87

From these figures it is clear that in 1948 the prewar level of 1938 was reached when ships were included, but was still 6 per cent below when ships were excluded, in so far as imports were concerned, while in 1949 the prewar level was definitely surpassed. Contrary-wise, irrespective of the inclusion of ships, where exports are concerned, there still remains an important gap to be filled before prewar export levels are reached.

Trade With European Countries Increased

With the intensification of the operation of O.E.E.C. in 1949, Norwegian trade with European countries, particularly with those others also receiving Marshall Aid, occupied an even more dominant position than in the previous year. Imports from all European countries were valued at 3,069 million kroner, or 72·8 per cent of the total as compared with 67·2 per cent in 1948. This is equivalent to an increase of a value of 569 millions or 22·8 per cent over 1948. Most of the other imports came from North America, viz., 806 millions or 19·1 per cent of the total, an increase of 51 millions or 6·8 per cent more than in 1948. Imports from other parts

of the world were in every case lower than in the preceding year. The values involved were comparatively insignificant, but it is worthy of note that imports from South America dropped by 48.3 per cent and those from Africa by 33.7 per cent.

Export-wise, trade with European countries also assumed even greater relative importance and totalled 1,636 million kroner or 76.6 per cent of the total. This provides for an increase of 118 millions or 7.8 per cent compared with 1948, in which year exports to European countries were valued at 1,518 millions and accounted for 73.7 per cent of the total. Conversely, exports to North America declined 5.9 per cent from 1948 to 1949 and accounted for 8.2 per cent of the total as against 9 per cent in 1948. The share of Norwegian exports shipped to Asia in 1949 was 6.4 per cent, while the other continents absorbed about 3 per cent.

The increase in imports from European countries was of benefit mainly to Belgium, France, Great Britain, Sweden and the British-American Zone of Germany. In 1949 the trade pattern of Norway showed definite signs of falling into the lines of such a pattern as was evident in the '30's, although as yet Germany has not assumed the important place it held during that period.

Norwegian Trade, by Areas

	1948		1949	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	('000,000 Kroner)			
Europe	2,500	1,518	3,069	1,636
Africa	92	72	61	66
North America	755	186	806	176
South America	178	63	92	66
Asia	163	141	160	137
Australia	33	78	30	57
Destination uncertain .....	....	3	....	....
Total	3,721	2,061	4,218	2,138
Whereof:				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland...	682	325	900	387
Sweden	492	180	593	194
United States	497	158	558	149
Belgium and Luxembourg	137	103	275	67
France	169	136	218	130
Denmark	185	122	182	150
Netherlands	125	112	154	83
Germany, British and American Zone	76	100	132	138
U.S.S.R.	135	97	121	115
CANADA	126	6	115	6
Italy	146	46	101	47
Dutch West Indies	90	1	97	1
Poland	114	60	88	73
Czechoslovakia	44	46	87	68
Iran	76	1	73	1
Brazil	83	33	45	45
Argentina	64	17	24	12

These statistics will indicate the continued predominance of the United Kingdom as a supplier of Norway, with Sweden and the United States in the next positions but with important reductions in value of trade. Canada, which, in the first years after the war, bore a more important comparative position in Norwegian import trade, during the past two years has fallen considerably in rank as a supplying nation, although values have remained fairly constant. The import trade from Belgium and Germany, as comparative statistics will show, indicates clearly the growing importance of those countries as sources of supply.

Sharp Increase Recorded in Trade with O.E.E.C. Countries

A sharp increase occurred in 1949 as compared with 1948 in Norwegian trade with member countries of O.E.E.C. Imports from this group of countries in 1949 were 546 million kroner higher than in the previous

year. Exports to the same area showed a gain of only 66 millions, with the result that the import surplus in the trade with these countries went up by 480 million kroner or 53·7 per cent. In so far as the dollar area is concerned, imports were higher, and exports lower with a consequent rise in the import surplus of 32 million kroner. Exports to European countries not members of the O.E.E.C. advanced 54 million kroner, while the import surplus in this case was 35·6 per cent below that of the previous year. The trade with overseas countries other than with the dollar area showed a falling off in both imports and exports and a reduction in the import surplus of 38·4 per cent.

Import Trade, by Commodity Groups

	1938	1948	1949
	('000,000 Kroner)		
Grain and cereals	74.8	348.3	271.9
Fruit and vegetables	36.0	31.7	33.6
Colonial produce	41.0	150.6	143.6
Beverages and tobacco	21.4	43.7	46.2
Feeding stuffs	25.8	39.2	15.7
Oil seeds and fats	52.1	107.7	79.9
Chemicals, dyes, fertilizers	63.0	163.6	174.5
Lumber and wood products	29.8	94.3	65.9
Hides, skins and leather	17.3	45.5	46.6
Spinning materials, yarn and thread	38.6	205.2	242.5
Fabrics and clothing	103.1	172.2	281.0
Fuel, lubricating oils, etc.	130.1	428.0	405.6
Non-metallic minerals and products thereof ..	30.9	88.3	91.3
Ores and slag	24.5	81.7	101.6
Metals, crude and semi-manufactured	97.2	357.9	529.2
Manufactures of base metals	43.1	123.3	137.4
Machinery, equipment, motor vehicles	151.1	425.9	563.5
Ships	150.8	688.4	836.2
Other goods	62.1	125.3	151.8
Total	1,192.7	3,720.8	4,218.0

Composition of Imports Changed

This table indicates a number of substantial changes between 1948 and 1949 by groups. The largest increase in value occurred in the case of crude and semi-manufactured metals which gained 173·3 million kroner. Other important increases in imports included ships (Kr. 147·8 million); machinery, equipment, motor vehicles (Kr. 137·6 million); fabrics and clothing (Kr. 108·8 million); and spinning materials, yarns and thread (Kr. 37·3 million). Thus, in general, rises have occurred in the classifications of raw materials, semi-manufactured products and capital goods, and these rises are attributable to a long period of scarcity caused by the war, the over-all planning concerning reconstruction and industrial development, and the implementation of the European Recovery Program.

Import Volume and Price Indexes

(1938 equals 100)

	Volume index		Price index	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Grain and cereals	114	106	407	327
Fruit, vegetables, etc.	35	36	269	284
Colonial produce	82	79	461	452
Oil seeds and fats	56	47	512	484
Spinning materials, yarn and thread	156	179	346	351
Fabrics and clothing	51	83	305	320
Fuel, lubricating oils, etc.	117	117	275	262
Ores and slag	91	118	221	212
Metals, crude and semi-manufactured	148	213	276	290
Ships	133	164	342	338
Other goods	82	90	262	263
Total, excluding ships	94	107	304	294
Total, including ships	100	117	312	304

Other groups showed a marked downward trend in 1949 as compared with 1948. Thus, imports of grain and cereals were 76.4 million kroner lower. In other groups the fall in import values was on a smaller scale, but not without relative importance. Thus, imports of feeding stuffs dropped 60 per cent, imports of lumber and wood 30 per cent, while those of oil seeds and fats were 26 per cent lower.

The volume index for metals advanced 65 points and in 1949 stood at 113 per cent above the 1938 level. Imports of ships gained 31 points, while those of fabrics and clothing were 32 points higher though still 17 per cent below 1938. Conversely, the import index for spinning materials, yarns and thread was 79 per cent up from 1938 and 23 points higher than in 1948. Imports of ores and slag, which in 1948 were 9 per cent lower than in 1938, gained 27 points and ended 18 per cent above the 1938 level.

Those groups which had declined in value did not, because of price reductions, show a corresponding contraction in volume. Thus, the price index for grain and cereals dropped 80 points, or about 20 per cent. The index for the group, oil seeds and fats, similarly fell 28 points, or about 5 per cent. For other groups the price fluctuations were comparatively slight and may be due to shifts in the composition of the groups or to changes in quality.

A further break-down of imports according to their use and their more or less advanced stage of manufacture, indicates a great disparity in the relative positions of means of production and consumer goods before and after the war. Imports of the means of production in both 1948 and 1949 accounted for about 10 per cent more of the total imports than they did in 1938. This development in 1948 was due to larger imports of capital goods, while the other subsidiary groups showed a slight alteration compared with 1938.

In 1949 a different picture is shown. Compared with the previous year, there were increases in value both for the group, means of production, and for the group, consumer goods. Imports of means of production advanced from Kr. 3,423 million in 1948 to Kr. 3,873 million in 1949, and imports of consumer goods from Kr. 298 million to Kr. 345 million. Substantial changes also occurred within the group, means of production. Capital goods accounted for no less than 35 per cent of total imports, of which ships alone amounted to 19.8 per cent of the total. Imports of materials for industrial production and for use in trade and shipping were likewise higher than in 1938 and 1948, where materials for production of consumer goods sharply declined.

Export Trade, by Commodity Groups

	1938	1948	1949
	('000,000 Kroner)		
Fish (including herring)	84.6	328.5	324.4
Canned fish	30.1	120.1	104.1
Oils and fats	50.3	301.1	362.7
Chemicals and drugs	12.9	34.2	32.4
Fertilizers	55.3	94.6	142.4
Lumber and wood products	15.5	28.4	34.5
Woodpulp	104.0	223.6	258.2
Paper and boards	66.8	361.3	280.9
Hides, skins and leather	50.1	28.9	22.3
Non-metallic minerals and products thereof..	19.0	26.7	31.2
Ores and slag	48.6	43.6	45.7
Metals, crude and semi-manufactured	140.4	279.4	296.1
Ships	39.5	47.3	46.3
Other goods	69.4	143.5	157.1
Total	786.5	2,016.2	2,138.3

These figures disclose some rather important shifts in the composition of exports from 1948 to 1949. The largest gain was in the group, oils and fats, with Kr. 61·6 million, while paper and board declined 80·4 million. Metals gained 16·7 million, but canned fish fell off by 16·0 million.

Export Volume and Price Indexes

(1938 equals 100)

	Volume index		Price index	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Agricultural food products	29	22	376	322
Fish, fresh and salted	119	115	321	328
Canned fish	128	110	311	315
Animal and vegetable fats, oils and waxes..	86	96	548	534
Fertilizers	86	127	199	200
Woodpulp	57	77	377	324
Paper and boards	134	122	405	345
Hides, skins and leather	72	43	98	162
Ores and slag	33	31	245	262
Metals, crude and semi-manufactured	95	93	217	231
Ships	42	33	335	357
Other goods	47	52	281	285
Total, excluding ships	84	87	308	298
Total, including ships	81	84	308	299

The figures relating to the volume of exports disclose much the same changes as those revealed by the figures based on values. Movements, however, are less pronounced as the former figures are not influenced by price fluctuations. Particularly is this the case with the group, paper and boards, where the volume index is about 9 per cent lower, compared with a decline in value of 22 per cent. The largest gain in volume was a 48 per cent advance in exports of fertilizers, which thereby surpassed the 1938 level by 27 per cent. Woodpulp advanced 20 points, but is still 23 per cent below 1938. Oils and fats gained about 12 per cent and are now approaching the prewar level. Exports of metals, which were 16·7 millions higher in value, were slightly lower by volume. Several groups of exports continue on a substantially lower level than before the war. However, those groups which count most in value have made satisfactory progress, apart from the group, ores, for which recovery cannot be expected before the war damage to the mines at Sør-Varanger has been made good.

In the case of exports, a factor of importance is the more or less advanced stage of manufacture of the exported goods as distinguished from the question of how goods are used, which is of primary interest in the case of imports. In 1949, 20·7 per cent of all Norwegian exports consisted of raw materials, which is an encouraging sign as the corresponding figures for 1948 and 1938 were 22 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. The group "goods only slightly processed" accounted for roughly one-half the total exports both in 1938 and 1949. The group "goods having undergone considerable processing" has grown in relative importance and accounted for 27·4 per cent of total exports in 1949 as compared with 23·3 per cent in 1938.

Smuggling Between Canton and Hong Kong Rampant

Shanghai, May 29, 1950.—Smuggling between Canton and Hong Kong is reported rampant, an estimated 60 per cent of the 20,000 passengers carried each day over the Canton-Sumchun Railway being engaged in this illicit traffic. Wrist watches, fountain pens, cigarettes, sea products and fresh fruits are carried from Hong Kong to Canton by passengers, who return with electric fans, electric light bulbs, scissors, etc.

United Kingdom Government Authority To Develop the White Fish Industry

Legislation to be introduced to give adequate powers to regulate, re-organize and develop the industry—Difficulties of the industry aggravated by fall in demand—Immediate assistance to be given catchers of white fish in form of subsidy for six months.

By W. B. Gornall, Acting Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, July 7, 1950.—Assistance for the United Kingdom white fish industry by the government will be provided by the establishment of an Authority with power to regulate and develop the industry. Part of the food subsidies will be used for certain categories of catchers of white fish for a period of six months.

The United Kingdom Government considers that since the difficulties of the white fish industry are basic, complex and of long standing, there is no simple solution to them and they are not likely to be overcome by the industry itself. The government, therefore, decided to set up an authority with adequate powers to regulate, re-organize and develop the industry. This authority, which will work in consultation with the industry, will be composed of independent members and will have statutory powers. It will not be possible to introduce the necessary legislation before the summer recess and since there is much preliminary work to be done, the members of the authority will be appointed shortly so that they may begin the preparatory work.

The difficulties of the industry have been aggravated by the fall in demand, and the government will continue to do all they can to encourage a greater consumption of fish. They have also decided to initiate discussions in O.E.E.C. with a view to evolving a common policy regarding the excessive landings of cod and other coarse fish from distant waters, and the prevention of overfishing in the North Sea and other areas.

As an immediate measure, part of the food subsidies will be used to assist catchers of white fish in the near and middle waters for a period of six months, after which the position will be reviewed. In the case of catchers using vessels not exceeding 70 feet in length, the subsidy will be 10d. a stone on white fish landed, payable under conditions broadly similar to those in force before April 15, 1950, when controls were removed.

Catchers using vessels over 70 feet but under 140 feet in length will not be paid according to the weight of fish landed, but will receive payment on scales rising to a maximum of £12 a day and varying according to the gross earnings of each voyage and the number of days taken. Long-distance trawlers will not receive financial assistance.

It is estimated that the cost of this scheme should not exceed £1,700,000 on the basis of present prices and may well be less if fish prices should recover. As well as being a short-term remedy, this subsidy is designed to encourage the catchers to maintain supplies of the better kinds of fish and to make them available to the public in even fresher condition.

Spanish Zinc Ore Production Higher

Madrid, June 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Zinc ore production in Spain last year amounted to 91,775 tons, the highest figure since 1933. Eighty-six per cent of this was produced in Northern Spain.

Alex Skelton, Assistant Deputy Minister, Drowned in Yachting Accident in Nigeria

Serving as member of three-man Commission of Inquiry at request of British Government—One of Canada's foremost economists.

ALEX SKELTON, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, has been reported drowned in a yachting accident at Lagos, Nigeria, where he was serving as a member of a three-man Commission of Inquiry at the request of the United Kingdom Government. News of his death, in his 44th year, reached Ottawa on July 22 through the office of the British High Commissioner and was confirmed by the Colonial Office, in London.



Alex Skelton

One of Canada's leading economists, Mr. Skelton was Acting Director-General of Economic Research, in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, from April, 1947, until August, 1948, when he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, with particular responsibility for the Economic Research and Development Branch.

He was born in Chicago on July 25, 1906, a son of the late Dr. O. D. Skelton, former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and received his primary education in Kingston, Ont., and the Isle of Wight, England. He graduated from Queen's University in 1927 with a B.A. degree, specializing in economics. He was selected as a Rhodes Scholar, from Ontario, and spent the next two years at University College, Oxford, from which he obtained a B.A. degree, specializing in philosophy, politics and economics.

On his return to Canada in 1930, Mr. Skelton was appointed Acting Professor of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, and in 1931 became economist of the Beauharnois Power Corporation, in Montreal. He joined the Bank of Canada in 1935 as Chief of the Research Department, and was appointed Research Adviser in 1944. While with the Bank of Canada, Mr. Skelton prepared reports on the financial position of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and served as Secretary of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (Sirois Commission) from 1937 till 1940; Secretary of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, January, 1941; as a member of the Joint Economic Committee (Canada-United States), 1941-44; as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterway; as director of the Labour Supply Investigation Committee; as Secretary of the Cabinet Manpower Committee; as Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Dominion-Provincial Relations; as Secretary of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in August, 1945; and as Secretary of the Economic Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Mr. Skelton was associated on the Commission of Inquiry with Sir Sydney Phillipson, formerly Financial Secretary of Nigeria and now Commissioner on special duty in that colony, and J. R. Hicks, a Fellow

of Nuffield College, Oxford. Nigeria is being divided into three regions and given a quasi-federal constitution, which involves financial relations between the central and regional authorities. The Commission of Inquiry was appointed to make recommendations to the Governor in Council concerning such matters, and on the division of revenue between the regions and the central services. The Commission commenced its investigations in June, and was expected to conclude these by the end of September.

Administrator of Canadian International Trade Fair, Reginald H. Dayton, Dies

*Drowning accident occurred on July 16, in his forty-first year—
Headed organization responsible for three trade fairs, and confident
that fourth, in 1951, would be even greater success.*

REGINALD H. DAYTON, Administrator of the Canadian International Trade Fair, lost his life in a drowning accident near Port Dalhousie on July 16. He was forty-one at the time of his death, having been born in Toronto in 1908. Mr. Dayton received his early education in the Queen City, and later graduated as an industrial engineer from Columbia University, in New York. After working in the United States, he returned to Canada and went west to Vancouver. Following the outbreak of war, Mr. Dayton came back to his home town, and enlisted in the Queen's York Rangers. By reason of his promotional qualifications, he was seconded to Army Headquarters in order to organize recruiting drives, later proceeding overseas with the Canadian Armoured Corps, and seeing service in the United Kingdom, France and Holland.

When, soon after his return to Canada and demobilization, consideration was being given by the Department of Trade and Commerce to the inauguration of the First Canadian International Trade Fair, the services of Mr. Dayton were obtained for the post of Administrator. Many problems had to be met in promoting what was a new method in North America of stimulating interest in foreign trade. Through the co-operation of Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world, a large number of exhibitors and visitors were drawn to Toronto for the first trade fair in 1948. They were warmly welcomed, and found that a solid foundation had been created on which they could transact business with Canadian and foreign buyers. It was decided, therefore, that the Canadian Government should sponsor a second trade fair, in 1949, which was an even greater success. At the conclusion of the Third Canadian International Trade Fair, last June, Mr. Dayton said: "Reservations are being booked steadily for the 1951 Trade Fair, and from present indications space next year will be at a premium." He found it particularly encouraging that many firms reserving space were Canadian, and saw in this a growing realization of the fact that the trade fair provided selling opportunities in the domestic as well as the export market.

Canada Purchased Hazelnuts from Turkey in May

Istanbul, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—During the month of May, Turkey's exports of hazelnuts totalled 2,700 tons. The principal importing countries were: United Kingdom (239 tons), Germany (390 tons), Austria (130 tons), Canada (108 tons), U.S. (40 tons), France (850 tons), Egypt (110 tons), Lebanon (190 tons), Palestine (156 tons), Netherlands (100 tons).

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Blenheim—Board of Trade.
 Brantford—Board of Trade.
 Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
 Calgary—Board of Trade.
 Chatham—Board of Trade.
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
 Guelph—Board of Trade.
 Halifax—Board of Trade.
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
 Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
 Saint John—Board of Trade.
 Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
 Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
 St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
 Welland—Board of Trade.
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Istanbul, Turkey, since January, 1949, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on July 26.

Montreal—July 26-August 5.
 Ottawa—August 7-12.
 Toronto—September 5-14.
 Guelph—September 15-16.
 Welland-St. Catharines—September 18.

Hamilton—September 19-20.
 Windsor—September 21-22.
 Brockville-Kingston—September 25.
 Montreal—September 26-27.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Vancouver—August 21-26.
 Winnipeg—September 5.
 Ottawa—September 8-12.

Kingston—September 13.
 Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
 Montreal—September 15-30.

J. Harry Tremblay, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist) in Paris since April, 1946, has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of Canada on July 12 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Calgary—August 1.
 Vancouver—August 2-4.
 Saskatoon—August 15.
 Regina—August 16.
 Winnipeg—August 18-19.
 Montreal—August 25-26.
 Brockville-Gananoque—August 28.

Toronto—August 29-30.
 Blenheim-Chatham—September 1.
 Brantford—September 2.
 Guelph—September 3.
 Ottawa—September 5.
 Quebec—September 8-9.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda to Permit Imports of Certain Vegetables from Canada

Hamilton, July 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of July 4, informed importers that consideration will be given to the issuance of permits for the importation from Canada and the United States for arrival on and after the dates specified, as follows: celery, tomatoes, string beans—July 8; swedish turnips, onions—August 1; potatoes—August 15.

Canada Places Embargo on Exports to North Korea

Effective immediately, Canada has placed a complete embargo on all shipments to North Korea through the rigid application of area control under the Export Permit Regulations. All outstanding export permits for this area have been declared invalid. Great Britain, the United States and Australia have taken similar action in the past few days.

India Announces Import Policy for Non-ferrous Metals

New Delhi, June 30, 1950.—(FTS)—A public notice issued June 15 sets out the import licensing policy covering imports into India of non-ferrous metals for the licensing period July-December, 1950. Licences will be based on half of the best year's imports and will be valid for shipment within a period of six months from the date of issue.

Applications will be entertained from all classes of importers and licences will be granted freely for the following imports from the dollar area (which includes Canada and the United States): copper refrigeration tubes, highly polished copper sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, lithographic sheets and copper perforated sheets; copper scrap whether ingotted or otherwise; lead ingot pig; zinc or spelter unwrought including zinc dross, dust, ashes and zinc in the form of ingots, cake, tile, slab, plate and granulations including all forms of zinc scrap, highly polished sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, lithographic sheets and perforated zinc sheets cut to size and zinc sheets and strips; brass scrap and perforated sheets; copper unwrought in the form of ingot or slab other than ingotted scrap; nickel including metal scrap in all forms excluding manufactures thereof; all alloys of copper and scrap of such alloys in all forms excluding manufactures thereof; monel metal; tungsten metal powder and other tungsten products; molybdenum metal powder; manufactures of aluminum and aluminum alloys; unwrought ingot, blocks and bars of aluminum.

India Announces New Import Licensing Policy for Motor Vehicles

New Delhi, June 30, 1950.—(FTS)—A public notice issued June 15 announces the import licensing regulations governing the importation of motor vehicles into India for the licensing periods July-December, 1950, and January-June, 1951. Licences will only be granted for imports of motor cars, motor vans, trucks, and lorries in a completely knocked-down condition. No licences will be granted for built-up cars or trucks except for specialized requirements of state governments, etc., or for cars imported as personal baggage. In the case of motor cars from the dollar area, the licences will be valid to cover vehicles not exceeding 7,200 rupees (\$1,663.20 Canadian) in c.i.f. value. Allocations for July-December, 1950, have been made and licences will be issued to specified

assemblers of cars and trucks. Other assemblers of cars and trucks in completely knocked-down condition with a previous record of imports may submit applications for licences.

Under a long-term licensing scheme, licences for the period January-June, 1951, will be issued in advance to specified assemblers of trucks from the dollar area. Other licences for January-June, 1951, will only be issued when the general licensing policy for that period is finally announced.

India Announces Import Licensing Policy for Chemicals

New Delhi, June 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports of chemicals from the dollar area during the licensing period, July-December, 1950, will be confined to scheduled kinds, according to a public notice issued June 15 by the Ministry of Commerce. For any chemicals not included in the list which are required from the dollar area applications will be considered only if proof is given of their necessity and their non-availability in India or the soft-currency area.

For specified chemicals in the schedule, import licensing will be on an individual quota basis. Actual users will be licensed for requirements for a certain number of months, while established importers will be given quota percentages based on imports during a particular year.

The scheduled chemicals are licensed to actual users as follows: on a six months' basis—acetic acid, aluminum fluoride, aromatic chemicals, arsenic oxide, borax, dicalcium phosphate, magnesium insulating materials, potassium ferro-cyanide, potassium hydroxide, selenium metal, synthetic chemicals for dyestuffs, thorium nitrate; on a four months' basis—diacetone alcohol; on a three months' basis—phosphorous; on a two months' basis—special accelerators, softeners and oxidants except for tire manufacturers. Applications from actual users for hyflo supercel, insecticides and laboratory chemicals and reagents will be considered on the merits of the individual application.

The scheduled chemicals are licensed to established importers at the following quota percentages: aromatic chemicals, 50 per cent; arsenic oxide, 20 per cent; borax, 20 per cent; freon, 50 per cent; hyflo supercel, 100 per cent; laboratory chemicals and reagents, 100 per cent; magnesium insulating materials, 20 per cent; phosphorous, 20 per cent; potassium ferrocyanide, 50 per cent; potassium hydroxide, 20 per cent; selenium metal, 100 per cent; special accelerators, softeners and oxidants except for tire manufacturers, 100 per cent; insecticides, on the merits of the individual application.

For amylacetate, butyl acetate, croylite, methyl ethyl ketone, the quota percentage will be 10 per cent of half of the best year's imports of all chemicals by the established importer.

The notice states that chemicals licensable as above have been included in a long-term licensing scheme and advance licences for the period January-June, 1951, will also be issuable on the same principles as are laid down for July-December, 1950.

Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Calendar Year 1949, which was tabled in the House of Commons on June 22, 1950, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (7641)

Commonwealth and Other Countries—K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (4404)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6588)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Trade Services Section—Chief, D. B. Wallace (5245)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, A. J. Langdon (6905)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, E. L. Smith (5666)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Sections—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Project Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-nine countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden	Cairo	Israel	Athens
Afghanistan	Karachi	Italy	Rome
Algeria	Paris	Jamaica	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Kenya	Johannesburg
Sudan	Cairo	Korea	Tokyo
Angola	Leopoldville	Lebanon	Cairo
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne	Libya	Rome
Austria	Berne	Luxembourg	Brussels
Azores	Lisbon	Madagascar	Cape Town
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica	Madeira	Lisbon
Balearic Islands	Madrid	Malta	Rome
Barbados	Port-of-Spain	Mauritius	Cape Town
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville	Mexico	Mexico City
Belgium	Brussels	Mozambique	Johannesburg
Bermuda	New York	Netherlands	The Hague
Bolivia	Lima, Peru	Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain	New Zealand	Wellington
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica	Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Brunei	Singapore	Nigeria	London
Burma	Bombay	North Borneo	Singapore
Canal Zone	Guatemala City	Northern Ireland	Belfast
Canary Islands	Madrid	Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Ceylon	Bombay	Norway	Oslo
Chile	Santiago	Nyasaland	Johannesburg
China	Shanghai	Pakistan	Karachi
Colombia	Bogotá	Panama	Guatemala City
Costa Rica	Guatemala City	Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Cuba	Havana	Peru	Lima
Cyprus	Cairo	Philippine Islands	Manila
Czechoslovakia	Berne	Portugal	Lisbon
Denmark	Oslo	Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Dominican Republic	Havana	Puerto Rico	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain	Rio de Oro	Madrid
East Anglia	London	Sarawak	Singapore
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia	Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Egypt	Cairo	Scotland	Glasgow
El Salvador	Guatemala City	Sierra Leone	London
England	London and Liverpool	Singapore	Singapore
Ethiopia	Cairo	South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires	South China	Hong Kong
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore	South-West Africa	Cape Town
Fiji	Wellington	Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Finland	Stockholm	Spain	Madrid
France	Paris	Spanish Morocco	Madrid
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville	Sudan	Cairo
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain	Sweden	Stockholm
French Indo-China	Hong Kong	Switzerland	Berne
French Morocco	Paris	Syria	Cairo
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain	Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Gambia	London	Tasmania	Melbourne
Gibraltar	Lisbon	Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Gold Coast	London	Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Greece	Athens	Tunisia	Paris
Greenland	Oslo	Turkey	Istanbul
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Uganda	Johannesburg
Haiti	Havana	United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo	United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Hawaii	Los Angeles	Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Venezuela	Caracas
Hungary	Berne	Wales	Liverpool
Iceland	Glasgow	Western Samoa	Wellington
India	New Delhi & Bombay	Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Indonesia	Singapore	Yugoslavia	Rome
Iran (Persia)	Karachi		
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo		
Ireland	Dublin		

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial, Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris —J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. JONES, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.

Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Sleighing, London.*

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, *Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, *Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, *Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, Foreign Trade.

Argentina—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2351.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TATlow 1177.

Austria—Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstein, Consul-General, 136 Queen Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-5521.

Belgium—M. Kittel, Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Embassy, 410 Besserer Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4713; and the Chinese Consulate General in Vancouver, B.C.

Colombia—Carlos Jaramillo, Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica—Jorge F. Quesada, Consul-General, 4945 Kent Avenue, Montreal. Telephone—EXdale 3340.

Cuba—Acting Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 4483.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Egypt—H. M. El-Hareem, Consul General, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-6411.

Finland—Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2389.

France—Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2271.

Guatemala—E. A. Morales, Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 5789.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—Gurpal Singh, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—John O'Brien, Secretary, Embassy of Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Israel—Avraham Harman, Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2540.

Italy—Pietro Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Nadim Dimechkié, Consul-General, Consulate of Lebanon, 193 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 2502.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Netherlands—Colonel H. van der Vaart, Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAn-caster 4104.

Norway—Asbjörn Slördahl, First Secretary and Commercial Representative, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—S. C. Latif, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4358.

Peru—Jorge Romero, Consul-General, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

Poland—Acting Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 89 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7675.

Portugal—L. G. Viera de Campos de Carvalho, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BELair 1607.

El Salvador—Francisco Agramonte y Cortijo, Consul-General, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Telephone—ELwood 4956.

Spain—Vicente Trelles, Consul, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Telephone—ELwood 4956.

Sweden—H. Sköld, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Turkey—Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-3033.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—M. Kozlov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, C.M.G., O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

M. R. Garner, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

F. I. Lamb, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

E. M. M. Partridge, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADElaide 2174.

A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADElaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—92-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PACific 4644.

United States of America—Woodbury Willoughby, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

Uruguay—L. A. Soto, First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—4-1879.

Venezuela—Dr. Rafael Ojeda Delgado, Consul General, 1516 Pine Avenue West, Montreal. Telephone—WILLbank 1872.

Yugoslavia—Peter L. Mangovski, Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations July 17	Nominal Quotations July 24
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	-.2977	-.3275	-.3275
		Free	-.2085	-.1221	-.1221
Austria.....	Schilling	Export		-.0515	-.0515
Australia.....	Pound		3-2240	2-4640	2-4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc		-.0228	-.0219	-.0219
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		-.0238	-.0183	-.0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar		-.8396	-.6417	-.6417
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro		-.0544	-.0598	-.0598
Burma.....	Rupee		-.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee		-.3022	-.2310	-.2310
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	-.0233	-.0183	-.0183
Colombia.....	Peso		-.5128	-.5641	-.5641
Costa Rica.....	Colon		-.1800	-.1980	-.1980
Cuba.....	Peso		1-0000	1-1000	1-1000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		-.0200	-.0220	-.0220
Denmark.....	Krone		-.2084	-.1592	-.1592
Dominican Republic.....	Peso		1-0000	1-1000	1-1000
Ecuador.....	Sucre		-.0740	-.0815	-.0815
Egypt.....	Pound		4-1330	3-1587	3-1587
El Salvador.....	Colon		-.4000	-.4400	-.4400
Fiji.....	Pound		3-6306	2-7748	2-7748
Finland.....	Markka		-.0062	-.0048	-.0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off.	-.0037	-.0032	-.0032
French Empire—African.....	Franc		-.0073	-.0063	-.0063
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc		-.0201	-.0174	-.0174
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-.3000	-.2619	-.2619
Guatemala.....	Quetzal		1-0000	1-1000	1-1000
Haiti.....	Gourde		-.2000	-.2200	-.2200
Honduras.....	Lempira		-.5000	-.5500	-.5500
Hong Kong.....	Dollar		-.2519	-.1925	-.1925
Iceland.....	Krona		-.1541	-.0675	-.0675
India.....	Rupee		-.3022	-.2310	-.2310
Iran.....	Rial		-.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar		4-0300	3-0800	3-0800
Ireland.....	Pound		4-0300	3-0800	3-0800
Israel.....	Pound		3-0000	3-0800	3-0800
Italy.....	Lira		-.0017	-.0018	-.0018
Jamaica.....	Pound		4-0300	3-0800	3-0800
Japan.....	Yen		-.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre		-.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso		-.1157	-.1273	-.1273
Netherlands.....	Florin		-.3789	-.2895	-.2895
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin		-.5308	-.5633	-.5633
New Zealand.....	Pound		4-0150	3-0800	3-0800
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba		-.2000	-.2200	-.2200
Norway.....	Krone		-.2015	-.1540	-.1540
Pakistan.....	Rupee		-.3022	-.3325	-.3325
Panama.....	Balboa		1-0000	1-1000	1-1000
Paraguay.....	Guarani		-.3200		
Peru.....	Sol		-.1538	-.0707	-.0721
Philippines.....	Peso		-.4975	-.5500	-.5500
Portugal and Colonies.....	Eseudo		-.0400	-.0385	-.0385
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		-.4702	-.3593	-.3593
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta		-.0916	-.1008	-.1008
Sweden.....	Krona		-.2783	-.2126	-.2126
Switzerland.....	Franc		-.2336	-.2538	-.2538
Thailand.....	Baht		-.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira		-.3571	-.3911	-.3911
Union of South Africa.....	Pound		4-0300	3-0800	3-0800
United Kingdom.....	Pound		4-0300	3-0800	3-0800
United States.....	Dollar		1-0000	1-1000	1-1000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	-.6583	-.7241	-.7241
Venezuela.....	Bolivar		-.2985	-.3289	-.3289
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar		-.0200		

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

- Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
- Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with
Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950



Business and Civics Dept.,
The Chicago Public Library,
Chicago, 2, Ill.,
U.S.A.
W. E. 30-